The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,201 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. Rome	3013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th Oct.
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st „
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	14th „
L. Calhar	2263	500	T. Fairtlough	21st „
— Assam	3028	500	S. F. Cole	28th „
L. Parramatta	4759	800	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	2803	600	A. Symons	12th „
L. Malwa	2959	960	A. W. Adamson	19th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th „

L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan. 1885.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th „
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	On	1884.
MASSILIA	4911 1000	S. D. Shallard	31st	Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194 800	A. H. Johnson	14th	Nov.
PESHAWUR	3800 600	J. C. Babot	28th	„

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of wines. Children not allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5,040	750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500	400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

Steambooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Season House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October, one carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5
Viâ Dieppe ..... 1st class „ 5 15

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	G Doncich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Gnara	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,600	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE first class steamer ASHBURNER, 1,613 tons register, Captain Lambert, will LEAVE on or about the end of this month. For cargo, specie, animals, and passengers' freight, apply to the undersigned. The vessel has also first class cabin accommodation.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Charterers.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. MERKA, Capt. Abbas, will sail hence for Zanzibar direct on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, 14th October, 1884.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(Successors to Collett & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established 1790,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road,
BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

White Drills for the Clothing of European Troops.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 27th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Curracheo, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOKS TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
PARRISH'S
CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES

Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion, to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

An invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER'S
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This combination, in a convenient and portable form, is a most reliable Remedy for sluggish Liver and will be found of great benefit in cases of flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES

OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	18 0
„ „ „ Turn Pin, „	20 0
„ „ „ Curl side for Riding, &c. „	12 0
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin „	6 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, Curl side for Riding „	6 0

EYE-GLASSES

OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	3 0
„ „ „ Deeply Concave ... „	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames ..... per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring „	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	1 8
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring ..... per pair	3

EYE PRESERVERS,

BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

	Rs. a.
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames ..... „	3 0
Horse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames ..... Single Pin „	30 0
„ „ „ Turn Pin „	34 0
„ „ „ Blued Steel Frames „	5 0
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band ..... „	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... „	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish ..... „	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TOWN HALL. Particulars can be obtained by application to the Secretary.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,

Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,

With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

IS situated in a healthy position on the seashore, west of the Island, and is open all round to the sea breeze. It has the advantages of being far away from the noise and confusion of the Traffic of the Town, while it is within five minutes' drive by rail, car, or carriage of all the business places; and within five minutes' walk of the Swimming Bath.

The Hotel stands in its own grounds, surrounded by a garden.

TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress, Mrs. TAYLOR.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED,

ON or before the 20th December, 1884, complete, in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work, for any reasonable time—

Item No.	New or Second Hand.	Quantity required.
1.	Centrifugal Pump (Gwynnes), size of pump pipe 8" diameter	1
	Foot Valve and grating for do.	1
	3 feet long cast flange pipes 10" to suit the above	4
	6 feet do. do. do.	4
	9 feet do. do. do.	4
	3 feet do. Quarter Bend do.	2
	Driving belt ..... Feet	50
	Bolts and Nuts complete for the above.	
	India-rubber Joint Rings	20
2.	Portable Engine (Gwynnes) to suit the above H. P. 6 or 8 H. P.	1
3.	Portable Hand Cranes, complete, power 1½ ton, radius 10 feet, with caste iron balance weights.	3
4.	Wilds' patent single chain half time Dredgers, by Stothert and Pitt, or other type of dredgers suitable for lifting hard gravel, stiff mud, clay, wet sand, blasted rock or boulders, capacity up to eight or ten cubic feet	2
5.	Traversing screw-bottle-jacks to lift 15 tons	4

Apply on or before the 30th instant, with full particulars stating price for any or all of the above, delivered at Tellicherry, Malabar Coast.

GEO. ANDERSON,
L. F. Dist. Engineer, Malabar.
Office of the L. F. Dist. Engineer, Malabar, Calicut, 11th October, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per steamer HINDOUSTAN, which arrived here from Mauritius, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1 ; 12 Cards for Rs. 9, post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS,
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.
Price Re. 1-12, Post free Rs. 2 each.

The Joys of Life.	Nana's Daughter.
L'Assommoir.	Ladies' Paradise.
Pot-Bouille.	Girl in Scarlet.
Her Two Husbands.	La Belle Liza.
In the Whirlpool.	Helene.
Claude's Confession.	Mad Love.
Magdalen Ferat.	Albine.
Therese Raquin.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.
SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen ..... Rs.	2 8
Desk „ „ „ ..... „	3 8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point.. „	5 0
Refills for Gold Pen ..... „	3 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented, "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and MERCHINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1883	£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5-1 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.
DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 0
Engraving per line extra	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1 0
Lady's ditto ditto	2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1 12
Lady's ditto ditto	2 4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5 0

Every de cription of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., the remainder invoice of oleographs, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 21st October, 1884.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1884, at 4 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the two half yearly audited Accounts and Balance Sheets, respectively ending 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the whole period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1884-85 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1884.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 25th October, 1884, both days inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1885,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF SIZE AND STYLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.	ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.	ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.	PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.	STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.	CURVES, SET SQUARES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.	DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.	DUMPY LEVELS.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.	OPTICAL SQUARES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.	CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.	METALLIC TAPES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.	LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and TUBES.	OIL COLOURS. In TUBES.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.	COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.	PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.	SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.	VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO MEET the WISHES of those who desire to have SHARES in the CURRENCY OF THIS COUNTRY the Directors have agreed to issue Shares of Rs. 100 each, application for which will be received at the Agency here.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

RUPEE ISSUE

In Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 80 at such times and in such sums not exceeding Rs. 20 as the Directors may determine and at intervals of not less than one month.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE for these Shares at a rate to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Bombay, 9th October, 1884. Acting Agent.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof,

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into he market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

ALEX. FERGUSON AND COMPANY,

DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America, Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs. 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the *sixth* part of a *gallon* and each case contains *two gallons.*

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

MILITARY SQUARE
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GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

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Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

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J. NEUBERG,

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ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
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Horizontal Engines.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.
Horizontal Winding Engines.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
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High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.
Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.

Iron, all sizes	ditto.	ditto.
Steel	ditto.	ditto.

Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring, and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

MARKETS closed on account of the Deewalee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain H. B. Beard, sailed yesterday for Bhimlipatam in ballast.

THE barque Victorine, 297 tons, Captain H. C. Baud, will sail to-day for False Point, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacDonald, 1,716 tons, Captain F. Dumont, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (13th September), via Liverpool &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hindostan, 2392 tons, Captain C. Dumont, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Mauritius (7th Oct.), brought a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Clan Macdonald (s	Miller	Glasgow, Sept. 13.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Carr	Portsmouth, Sept. 29
	Assam (s)	Cole	London, October 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Satara (s)	Frohaw	Persian Gulf.
	Canton (s)	Daunel	Marseilles.
	Darien (s)	Beard	Bhimlipatum.

The barque Victorine, Band, to False Point, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, to Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee.
" Scindia, to Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
16 Indus (s) ..... Leslie ..... Melbourne, Sept. 11.
Ravenna (s) ..... Stewart ..... London, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.—Steamers Investigator, Vega, Pemba and Commilla.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVALS.
18 Clan Graham (s)... ..... Liverpool.
Chilka (s) .... Moulmein.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—1 case wall paper, A. C. Tyebally.
Rosetta s—30 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 10 cases oilmanstores, E. Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—300 barrels cement, Tyebjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—10 cases piano, J. Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Forbes s—193 cwts linseed, Khetow Veerjee ; 8,240 cwts wheat, Finlay Fleming and Co. ; 18 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 42 bales hemp, Syed Mahamed Syed Hossein ; 30 cases chutney, Hormusjee Cowasjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Niagara s—360 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdas Lowjee.
Huzara s—14 cases peacock feathers, G. A. P. Mowjee ; 11 cases peacock feathers, Sukoorbhoy Jamalbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bertha s—7,500 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Monkseaton s—7,500 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 3,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 258 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Bengore Head s—800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers 450 cwts bones, Cassum Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—3½ chests opium, Dewkuran Ramkoovar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th October, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·857
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (whole sky clouded—8)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind*	N.E. NNE. NE. NNE. NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	271
Fall of Rain during the month	0·07
Total fall during the month	9·76
" " " year	72·24

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Lane, Captain, R. M. Fusiliers, going to England, from Kamptee.

OCTOBER 19.

Dowell, Lieut, N. Lanc., on leave, from Poona.
Faulknor, Lieut, N. Lanc., on leave, from Poona.
Jackson, Lieut, R. A., on leave, from Nowgong.
Fleming, Lieut, R. Fusiliers, on leave, from Mhow.
Cotrell, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Northcott, Lieut, R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Kingscote, Major, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 20.

Willcock, Lieut, Gloster., on duty, from Deolalee.
James, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Short, Major, R. M. Fusiliers, on leave, from Kamptee.
Wright, Lieut, R. A., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Forbes, Lieut-Col, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.
Macpherson, Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, from Lucknow.
Leighton, Captain, R. W. Fusiliers, on leave, from Dum Dum.
Wendley, Surg Genl, on promotion, from Allahabad.
Crofton, Captain, R. A., on promotion, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

James, Captain, 1st Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Luck, Brigadier-Genl, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Eiles, Brigadier-Genl, Staff, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 21, 1884.

The drill season will commence on Saturday, the next. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 ed uniform with helmets, arms, and to be worn. All members who are mission to Byculla, Grant aum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met ill have their fares paid. Members own tram expenses can have the applying for the same after first parade of the season. members will do their

ments will be issued daily of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Members are requested to send for their arms and accoutrements as soon as possible.

In future and until further orders ammunition will be issued as follows, viz :—For Company Competition, officers Commanding Companies can obtain 50 rounds per efficient of last season free of cost on a written application to the Adjutant, stating the competition for which it is required. This issue can be used either for practice or for the actual competition. Should more than 50 rounds be required the Adjutant is authorized to issue it at the rate of Re. 1-8 per hundred.

For all Corps competition, including the Association Meeting, ammunition will be free.

Every member of the Corps to be entitled as of right to 100 rounds for practice purposes on written request to the Adjutant at the rate of Re. 1-8 per hundred. Should more be required a similar request countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Company to the extent of 200 more rounds at the same rate will be issued.

A rifle match has been arranged between the Royal Artillery and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

There will be practice at the Colaba range on Thursday next, the 23rd inst., between 4 and 6 p.m. Those selected are requested to be present.

The following promotions are sanctioned in H. Company from this date, viz :—Lce Serjt. J. Mawhood to be Serjeant, vice Brebner, promoted. Lieut. Corpl. W. Cahill to be Lce Serjeant, vice Mawhood, promoted. Lce. Corpl. C. Maidment to be Corpl., vice Cahill, promoted. Vol. E. J. Fraser to be Lce. Corpl, vice Maidment, promoted. Vol. H. Smith to be Lce. Corpl, vice Ramm, promoted.

The rules and prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association for 1884 can be seen at Headquarters.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postag one anna. Published on the first of every month at he *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.

ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano.....	Rs	33	per month or Rs	750
Sympathetic square	,,	35	,, or ,,	1·25
Semi-grand, on three legs	,,	66	,, or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agent

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BALDWIN—October 19, at Columbian House, Maria Hill, Mazagon, the wife of G. J. W. Baldwin, Commander s. s. Columbian, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—October 9, at Bartlett House, Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, Madura District, the wife of Mr. William Walker, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEA-BIRCH—SIDDEN—October 11, at Coonoor, by the Rev. A. S. Morley, Lieutenant Percy Lea-Birch, R. A., to Maud, second daughter of the late T. Sidden, C. E., of Rochester, Kent and S. India, and niece of Colonel C. O'LL Prendergast, B. S. C., British Burmah Commission.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

IN the history of commerce there have been few more rapid developments than that which the British trade in cotton manufactures has undergone. In the course of about three-quarters of a century it has assumed proportions hardly equalled by any trade of however long a standing. This result has been mainly due to the successive mechanical inventions that have changed the very principle of production by making it dependent more upon capital than upon labour ; and as the largest holder of machinery, England has fully reaped the benefit accruing from the change from hand to mechanical labour. But to maintain her supremacy in the face of the active competition which her success has called forth, her inventive genius has had to be exercised to the utmost, and hitherto she has proved equal to the strain thus put upon her. Thus, in spite of increased competition, England still employs more spindles than all the rest of the world put together. This enables her not only to supply the increasing demand on account of home consumption, but to carry on an export trade which is said to be twice as great as that in any other article of commerce. India, amongst other countries, up to a very recent period, drew largely upon England. This fact marks a strange revolution in commerce. For before English machinery, by reducing the cost of production, brought cotton fabrics into general use, India was the sole source of the supply to the world. The manufacture of cotton took its origin here more than two thousand years before that industry was introduced into Europe. The cotton plant being indigenous to the soil and capable of being transformed into a light fabric such as the climate demanded, it was no wonder that it flourished. But once the rude implements necessary for manufacturing purposes had been designed, no improvement was made in them during the whole of the period over which the industry extended. But the conservative tendency of the people, which stood in the way of the advancement of the arts of spinning and weaving, by the caste system which confines a trade or calling to the members of one family only, was instrumental in giving increased skill to the workmen. Still the coarser products of the Indian looms could not compete with the goods that began to be imported from England, and by degrees a demand for English manufactures was created in India. Then a reaction set in, and in recent years steam spinning and weaving mills have been introduced into India. Owing to their proximity to the raw material and to the cheapness of native labour, they impose stringent limitations upon the English imports into India. In Bombay the mill industry has already achieved a success far beyond that obtained anywhere else in India. But mills are rapidly springing up in other parts of the country which ought in a short time to make India considerably less dependent than she still is upon England for her supply of cotton manufactured goods.

From a statement furnished by a Calcutta contemporary we are enabled to form some idea of the growth and extent of that industry in Bengal. There are at present six mills working in that Presidency, five of which are owned by joint-stock companies in Calcutta. These are the Bowreah, the Goosery, the Dunbar, the Bengal, and the Empress of India mills. The Garden Reach Cotton Mill, though situated in Bengal, has its head-office in England, owing to most of its proprietors being resident there. As the reports of this mill are not available, the *Statesman* has compiled a brief synopsis of the general results of the working of the remaining five for the year 1883, in which investors on this side will no doubt be interested The Bowreah Mill has a fully paid-up capital of Rs. 21,39,500. This sum includes debentures amounting to Rs. 3,39,500. The number of spindles is 46,472. The average consumption of cotton amounts to 47,80,000 lbs. per annum, while the gross outturn of twist of various counts is given at 3,936,163 lbs., valued at Rs. 14,10,276. The number of hands employed amounts on an average to 1,500. The gross profit to the mill during the year under notice was Rs. 1,33,504, which gives a percentage on capital and debentures of 6·24. The Goosery Mill has a capital of Rs. 15,00,000. The number of spindles is 43,394, while the average number of hands employed daily is 1,670. Though its average consumption of cotton per annum is 5,750,000 lbs., its gross outturn of twist is only 3,230,849 lbs. It shows a gross profit of Rs. 1,63,220 for the year 1883, which is 10·88 per cent. of its capital. The Dunbar Mill is the one that is at the lowest ebb. Its capital, including debentures, amounts to Rs. 21,28,500. It has the largest number of spindles of any mill in Bengal, namely, 47,760, and consequently employs the largest amount of labour, the daily average being 1,700. During the year it consumed 6,500,000 lbs. of cotton, but its outturn of twist amounted to 2,739,575 lbs. only, a figure much lower than that in any of the other mills. The gross profits only amounted to Rs. 13,878, or ·65 of the whole capital. From the Dunbar Mill, which was the least profitable, we turn to the Empress Mill, which showed the largest amount of profit. This mill is the only one of the Calcutta mills that is under the management of native agents. A noticeable fact connected with this mill is that it is the only mill in Bengal which works by day only, and does not employ artificial light in order to extend its hours of work. Its total paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 8,75,000. The average daily attendance of men amounts to 1,000. The number of spindles employed is 32,256. During the year it consumed 3,600,000 lbs. of cotton and manufactured 2,831,215 lbs. of twist, valued at Rs. 10,69,286. Its gross profits amounted to Rs. 1,55,589, or 17·78 per cent. on its paid-up capital. The last of the five, the Bengal Mill, comes next in order of profit. On a capital of Rs. 7,90,000 it earned a gross profit of Rs. 1,34,180, the percentage on capital being 16·98.

From this statement it will be seen that the earning power of the mills in Bengal is not so great as that of the Bombay mills. Seventeen and eighteen per cent. represent the gross profit earned by the two best paying Bengal mills, the profits of the others being much lower ; while it is well known that in Bombay the best mills often earn considerably over 20 per cent. on their total outlay, and pay dividends of about 15 per cent. One reason for this may be that in Bombay the investing classes have more confidence in the mill industry, and some of the best working mills can raise any amount of money in the market at 6 per cent. ; whereas in Calcutta, where the debenture system prevails, money cannot be obtained under 7 per cent. It must also be borne in mind that Calcutta has to get nearly half its cotton either from Bombay or Madras to mix with its own short-stapled cotton, to get anything like a proper outturn per spindle. Another point in favour of Bombay mills is that they are not entirely dependent upon European superintendence in all departments, as Calcutta is. Natives sufficiently skilled to perform the work of any department with satisfaction are easily obtainable at lower salaries than Europeans who would have to be brought over from England. Though no mention is made of the existence of the commission system, which takes away so much from the profits of the shareholders, we still take it for granted that it exists in Calcutta as well as in Bombay. We cannot help touching upon another matter which is exciting some attention at the present moment. We refer to the system of working extra hours by means of artificial light. The *Statesman* significantly points out that the Empress Mill, which showed the largest profit, was the only one of the Bengal mills that worked by day only, the remainder working both night and day. It remarks :—"Work of this order not only means a heavy strain upon the staff and operatives, but damage to the plant—facts that we think should be steadily kept in mind." Now, it is well known that the experiment of working extra hours at night was tried by various Bombay mills, only to be given up after a short trial. The Hingunghaut Mill is the only one which now works by night. If the same set of workmen are employed during the whole of the period, the strain must necessarily be so great as almost to neutralise the extra work. But with two sets of workmen and careful supervision, the rock on which the whole scheme founders, profits might be expected to increase. As to the wear and tear to the machinery, it is a mere matter for calculation, and allowance could easily be made for it.

NOT the least striking illustration of the art of making a mountain of a molehill which the Nuddea Students' case supplies is the long and elaborate minute which the Government of Bengal has issued regarding it. We do not mean that Mr. Rivers Thompson has made too much of the incident by imposing heavy penalties upon the District Magistrate and the District Police Superintendent who were concerned in it. The case was quite serious enough to justify the official degradation of Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay ; but we doubt if it was serious enough to require a minute three columns in length to be written regarding it. And yet, perhaps, it was in the fitness of things that an incident which originated in an enormous and amazing lack of all sense of proportion should be brought to an end by a Government declaration of such length that no one in looking at it would suppose that it was devoted to no larger subject than the delinquencies of a pack of schoolboys, and the indiscretion of a police superintendent and a magistrate in dealing with them. The case is simple enough, and so is the cause of it. Major Ramsay, the Police Superintendent, erred from "*trop de zèle*," and that was all. He put forth as much energy in the effort to teach better manners to some turbulent schoolboys as other men would have expended in conducting a campaign. Consciously or unconsciously, he took for his model the zealous Minister of Public Instruction in Russia who put a policeman at every college professor's desk, and so made sure that the students behaved themselves. But the Nuddea students were not such rebels after all. In times gone by they had been as noisy at the *jatra* performance as, for instance, Oxford youths are on Commemoration Day, though not quite so funny. But there is no evidence that the thirty-eight boys whom Major Ramsay caused to be arrested had deliberately conspired to spoil the entertainment, or that they were louder in their protests at the mismanagement of the affair than the rest of the assembly. The misfortune was that Major Ramsay had given something like a pledge to the traders at whose expense the *jatra* was carried out that he would see that there should be no disturbance this time. For it was in his over-anxiety to fulfil that pledge—proper enough in itself of course—that he blundered, and blundered to the end. When he heard that the assembly had broken up in disorder, he assumed, without inquiry and without justification, that this was the students' work. Then he ordered arrests to be made, without satisfying himself that any offence had been committed, and as no complainant had come forward, he told his subordinate to get one. It was under these circumstances that three dozen boys were arrested, and then, when the mischief had been done, an inquiry was begun. If Mr. Tayler, the District Magistrate, had been half as zealous in checking the prosecution as Major Ramsay was in forwarding it, the Nuddea students would never have become famous amongst the schoolboys of India. The District Superintendent did too much, and the District Magistrate did too little ; and so it came about that a prosecution which, after it had been begun through the indiscretion of the one should at least have been stopped through the discretion of the other, was carried through to the end—the end being the dismissal of the charge by the Assistant Magistrate to whom it was committed. The offending officials have been severely visited, but it cannot be said that the penalty is out of proportion to the unwisdom which has brought it upon them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 3.

THE prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Reform controversy continue to improve. The Duke of Argyll has now lent the weight of his great name to support the argument that it is a monstrous thing for the Ministry to call Parliament together this month merely for the purpose of humiliating the House of Lords by compelling it to accept a Franchise without a Redistribution Bill. Lord Bramwell, also, upholds the contention of Lords Cowper and Fortescue that it is the duty of the Government to offer a reasonable compromise by laying its Redistribution Bill on the table of the House of Commons as soon as Parliament meets, and proceeding with it as speedily as possible. Nothing can be plainer, herefore, than that there will be a considerable defection from the Liberal ranks in the Upper House if Mr. Gladstone is so ill-advised as to persevere with his policy of bluster. Nor can it be doubtful, I should say, that a motion made by the Opposition in the House of Commons for the immediate production of the Redistribution Bill would meet with considerable support on the Ministerial side of the House. This is evident from the changed tone of many papers which have till now steadfastly maintained the excellence of Mr. Gladstone's case. The *Economist*, one of the most influential and independent of Liberal journals, has followed the lead the *Pall Mall Gazette* in recommending that the whole Ministerial scheme of reform should be divulged. The *Daily Telegraph*, and, above all, the *Times*, take the same view of what is necessary to be done. The *Times*, indeed, limits itself to asking for a complete "exposition" by Mr. Gladstone of the proposals sanctioned by the Cabinet. But we have had enough of the Prime Minister's "expositions." What we want now is the Bill itself. It is admitted that the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to draft a Redistribution Bill have completed their work, and there is plenty of time left for putting it into proper legal form before the assembling of Parliament. The demand, then, for the production of the Redistribution Bill is likely to become irresistible. In one of his earlier Midlothian speeches Mr. Gladstone intimated that he could not agree to give Lord Cowper's proposal serious consideration till he knew how it would be received by the Conservative party. Well, Lord Salisbury has now spoken, and the significant passage in his speech at Glasgow, in which he referred to the course Lord Russell or Lord Palmerston would probably have taken in order to remove the natural objection of the House of Lords to passing the Franchise Bill alone, shows the willingness of the Conservative party to accept any fair compromise. It would, probably, not be held sufficient for the Ministry merely to lay the Redistribution Bill on the table. The essential thing is to prevent the possibility of a dissolution with the electorate enlarged, but not re-arranged. It has been pointed out that this can be secured by merely adjourning Parliament in November till after Christmas, and so continuing the session up to next August. In this period a complete reform Bill could be passed, if it is ever to be passed at all, and the assent of the House of Lords to the Franchise Bill would be delayed till the Redistribution Bill was safe This is so obvious and reasonable a solution of the whole difficulty that I cannot believe it will not be adopted. The only person of any importance who still protests loudly against the revelation of the Redistribution scheme is that scolding philosopher, Mr. John Morley, the reputed parent of that mischievous formula "Franchise First," which was accepted by the Leeds Conference last year, and which has done so much mischief. Mr. Morley is, of course, alarmed at the prospect of being thrown over ; but the country will hardly consent to prolong a useless constitutional crisis in order to spare his feelings. He was put up by his friend Mr. Chamberlain to suggest such a mode of dealing with the Reform question as would ensure the permanent ascendancy of the Radical party in the House of Commons. The Conservatives detected this pretty plot, and foiled it through the agency of the House of Lords. Then the Radicals had recourse to their old tactics of intimidation by mob meetings and "railway platform agitation." But the Conservative party now value the Radical bully at his real worth. The example set them by Irish Home Rulers and Dutch Boers has not been thrown away. They have learnt that to stand up to Mr. Gladstone is the only way to get anything out of him. Their vigorous counter-agitation, then, has had the effect of completely disconcerting the Radicals, accustomed as the latter were to have everything their own way at public meetings. The newspaper writers sneer at demonstrations, but there can be no doubt that what has been done in this way has been of the greatest service in instructing the nation as to the real character of the question at issue. It is now seen by Englishmen generally that no principle is involved in the struggle between the Radicals and the Conservatives over the Reform Bill. All that is involved is a question of party tactics. The Radicals want to have the manipulation of the new electorate entirely in their own hands ; the Conservatives are resolved to prevent them ; and the country has, I think, come to the conclusion that what the Opposition ask for is only fair play. The good-humoured tone of Lord Salisbury's masterly speech at Glasgow proves more satisfactorily than the most furious invectives could have done the utter failure of the Radical policy of bluster against the House of Lords. The Conservative leader was not afraid to say that, for his own part, he would prefer a second Chamber on the model of the American Senate to the British House of Peers, but, so long as the latter institution exists, he is determined that it shall not be degraded into a mere instrument for registering the decrees of a too powerful Prime Minister. It is difficult to "organize the intimidation" of a nobleman who dares to take this line in addressing an audience of thousands of Scotchmen in the Radical borough of Glasgow. The Radical agitators feel so keenly their own helplessness that they have actually resorted to the desperate expedient of inventing ridiculous fictions for the purpose of persuading credulous people that the Queen is on their side, and that the Prince of Wales is bent on helping them to destroy that House of Lords which, as representing the hereditary principle in the government of the State, is the chief buttress of the English monarchy. The Prince of Wales is far too sensible a man thus to play the game of politicians who are at heart Republicans.

The feeling in favour of bringing the Franchise agitation to an end has been greatly strengthened by the unsettled state of foreign affairs. The revenue returns for the half-year, which have just been published, must make the Ministry feel very uncomfortable ; for it is now certain that Mr. Childers's estimate was too sanguine, while the bill for the Egyptian expedition and that for the inevitable war in South Africa, to say nothing of complications in China, have still to be added to the expenditure. Mr. Gladstone will have an opportunity next spring of showing his financial heroism by putting in force in a year of deficit his favourite maxim that each year ought to pay its own way. The ordinary sources of taxation will not provide him with sufficient means to cover his expenditure ; and, unless he stoops to the expedient he has so often condemned of raising a loan to supply a deficit, he will be obliged to impose fresh taxes. Then, to add to his embarrassments, the cry that the Navy has been neglected, and that a large sum of money must immediately be spent on making it adequate to the needs of the Empire, has been taken up as warmly by Liberals as by Conservatives. Where the money is to come from, Mr. Gladstone must be puzzled to say, but it is impossible for him to treat with disdain statements made, not by hostile politicians, but by such men as Sir E. Reed and Sir William Armstrong, who agree in declaring that England has for the present lost her maritime supremacy, and that in the event of a European war breaking out, our commerce would be ruined for want of the fast unarmoured cruisers which alone could protect it. No one, in these circumstances, need envy the Government another year of office.

If we had read in to-day's papers that Lord Northbrook had been recalled from Egypt to look after the Navy, we might have given the Government credit for possessing some amount of commonsense. But we are told instead that it is the great Lord Wolseley who has been ordered home, and that General Stephenson will be left in command of the expedition intended to relieve Gordon. The *Times* assures us that the accuracy of this amazing rumour has been confirmed on inquiry at home ; still, it seems incredible that even the Gladstone Administration can have been guilty of such an act of folly. It is true that Gordon, after a five months' siege, has succeeded in dispersing the rebels and making himself master of the country about Khartoum. But any change in the composition of the relieving force intended to show, as the recall of Lord Wolseley would do, that the decision to evacuate the Soudan is still regarded by the British Cabinet as irrevocable, and that Gordon will only be afforded the means of making his escape from Khartoum, would have a most disastrous effect in inspiring all the enemies of British rule in North Africa with fresh confidence. There are symptoms, I am sorry to say, of an inclination on the part of the Government, not merely to attenuate the military force sent up the Nile, but to shirk the responsibility of Lord Northbrook's bold act in tearing up the Law of Liquidation. Already, we hear of renewed negotiations with the European Powers. This fresh evidence of instability of purpose is no doubt the result of Mr. Gladstone's personal intervention. His colleagues, it was said, urged him to go to Scotland, so that they might manage Egypt without him. But now he is back in England, and Lord Hartington is away at Balmoral, while Lord Northbrook is only the agent of the Ministry in Egypt instead of a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, consequently, can now manage things his own way, and a pretty mess he is likely to make of them. It is reported that Prince Bismarck, after hearing of Lord Northbrook's *coup*, sent the British Prime Minister the laconic message, "Pay or go," that is to say, Europe will condone the breach of international law if England will guarantee for the future the interests of the Egyptian bondholders. If not, Europe will turn us out of Egypt. Now, Mr. Gladstone wants to abandon Egypt, and he dreads burdening England with any financial responsibility in that country. Hence the reversion to the system of shilly-shally which one hoped had been finally given up. The country is heartily sick of such mismanagement of affairs, but Mr. Gladstone will not give it the opportunity of pronouncing judgment upon him.

Gordon will become a greater hero than ever in England, if it be true, as reported this evening, that he has driven the rebels out of Berber and recaptured the place. At this rate of progress, he will have scattered his enemies as far north as Dongola before Lord Wolesley and his staff, or whoever may be in command, reach that place.

One of the most entertaining books that has been published for a long time is Lord Malmesbury's delightfully garrulous autobiography. The veteran peer, who was Foreign Secretary in Lord Derby's first and second Ministries, and Lord Privy Seal in the third, has a great deal of gossipping information to give about the political intrigues of the last forty years. He throws much light on Disraeli's relations with the Conservative party, and the stories he tells about the wonderful vivacity and alternations of hope and fear shown out of Parliament by the leader who seemed so impassive in the House of Commons form quite a new revelation of Disraeli's character. Lord Malmesbury has also much to say about the attempts made by Lord Derby to persuade Mr. Gladstone to accept a seat in his Cabinet, and his version of these secret negotiations tends to confirm the opinion which any careful reader of Bishop Wilberforce's life and the life of the Prince Consort must already have formed, that all Mr. Gladstone's sympathies were with the Conservative party up to a much later period of his political career than Liberals like to remember, and that he was impelled into the opposite camp rather by personal antipathy to Disraeli than by a deliberate conviction of the superior virtue of Liberal ideas. If, however, Lord Malmesbury is to be believed, Mr. Gladstone went very far in his Radicalism fifteen or sixteen years ago ; for he relates that at that time the present Prime Minister refused to raise a quarrel between the two Houses of Parliament over alterations made by the Upper House in the Irish Church Bill, but was overruled in his own Cabinet, Lord Granville leading the opposition to him.

The *Times* has a very complimentary notice this week of Mr. Arthur Crawford's distinguished services in bringing to a successful conclusion the negotiations with the Court of Portugal for the amendment of the Treaty of Goa relating to the manufacture of salt in Portuguese India. Mr. Crawford seems to have shown his customary ability and tact in soothing the irritable jealousy of the Portuguese with respect to a Treaty which certainly must be galling to the national pride of its former masters of Western India. I have not seen any *précis* of the amended Treaty beyond that published in the *Times* ; but there is one concession made by Mr. Crawford in which the seeds of future mischief seem to lurk. The English Envoy has consented, apparently, to hand back to the Goanese Government the right to manufacture for themselves and their people a limited quantity of salt, instead of forcing them to buy it from the British Salt Department. This looks like a relaxation of that strict supervision of all the places where salt is manufactured by which alone smuggling can be prevented.

J. M. M.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, OCT. 15.

MR. HENVEY, the Commissioner, has returned from his long holiday in Europe, and taken over charge from Mr. Ridsdale, who left here on Saturday last. His appointment as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been filled up, and he therefore goes to Fatehpore in the North-Western Provinces as Collector and Magistrate. The Amraoti Club entertained him at a farewell dinner on Wednesday night, at which all the members without exception were present. The Volunteer Band was in attendance, and it was first performance of the kind. Notwithstanding its recent formation and the paucity of its numbers, it did justice to the occasion. Major Little, the Commandant of the Berar Volunteers, deserves the thanks of the community for interesting himself in the creation of this band, which is quite an acquisition in an out-of-the-way station like this. Dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning. On the day of his departure many persons assembled at the railway station to bid Mr. Ridsdale farewell. He has carried with him the best wishes of the people. Major C. J. Lane has also returned from privilege leave and taken over charge from Mr. Fred. Wright, who reverts to his substantive post of District Superintendent of Police, Amraoti. Major Lane has already three departments under his control, viz., Police, Jails, and Registration. He has now been appointed to a fourth office—that of Inspector-General of Stamps. The Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Resident's offices was *ex-officio* Superintendent of Stamps, and for this extra duty he was granted an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. This will now be given to Major Lane, who will thus receive a net salary of Rs. 1,600 per month. Arrangements are being made for the transfer of the office from Hyderabad to Amraoti. With so many departments under him, Major Lane will not have much leisure on his hands, and notwithstanding the extreme dulness of this station he need not fear succumbing to *ennui*.

His Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung seems anxious to have good lieutenants to second him in carrying out his contemplated reforms in the Administration of the State. With this view he has asked and obtained the sanction of the Government of India to send out some of his young hands to Berar to qualify themselves in Revenue and Judicial work. Three men have been sent out, and are borne on the cadre of the Berar Commission, one as Honorary Assistant Commissioner and the other two as attachés. The whole of them have been posted to the Amraoti District, and have been vested by the Resident with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class. They are striving hard to master the intricacies of British law by close application to their work, and there is every hope of their succeeding. One of them, Dr. George Nundy, B.A., LL.D., is a ripe scholar, and has successfully studied in some of the classical Universities of Europe. He is styled Honorary Assistant Commissioner. The two honorary attachés are the Nawabs Jehandar Ally and Mustapha Ally, who belong to the aristocracy of Hyderabad. Practical training like this will materially help to make beginners useful servants of the State hereafter. The neighbouring States might with advantage follow the practise initiated by the Hyderabad Prime Minister. They will find it more advantageous to employ the youth of their own States, instead of importing foreigners to administer the country.

This is an examination month for the Berar Administration. The annual examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tehsildars is now being held at the Commissioner's Court-house. The examiners are the Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti. It commenced on the 13th current, and is expected to be over to-day. Thirteen examinees presented themselves, some for the higher standard and others for the lower. An examination will be held on the 25th of this month, under the presidency of the Sanitary Commissioner, for hospital assistants and passed medical pupils. But the most stirring and interesting is the Pleaders' Examination, which is an annual one, and was this year held last month. The majority of candidates were Brahmins, only one being a European. If the latter passes, he will be the only man in the Province of his class. It is worthy of remark that of late Berar is being overrun with pleaders. Whatever may have been the status of a Berar pleader in happier days, the profession is no longer a lucrative one for all. All the heavy and interesting cases are being monopolised by a few new pleaders

TELEGRAMS.

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 20.

In the case of Sherwood *vs.* King judgment was delivered to-day. Reviewing the correspondence, the judge observed that there was no witness to the proposal of marriage which is said to have been made about January, 1883, and the subsequent conduct of the parties does not lead to the conclusion that they were engaged. There was no allusion to any formal engagement in any of the plaintiff's letters, and her parents appear not to have had direct communication with the defendant till August, 1883. The conduct of the plaintiff and her parents to the end of August was incompatible with the idea that the defendant was regarded as an accepted suitor. It was not proved that the defendant promised marriage in January, 1883. Owing to her own admissions and contradictions, the plaintiff's statements could not be trusted, and her account of her seduction could not be trusted. The plaintiff appeared quite strong enough to resist till her cries brought assistance. Her letters and conduct show that she is anything but modest. The paper of riddles seem to be written by the plaintiff, and its contents are most filthy and obscene. The plaintiff agreed to send these riddles and to submit to penalties in default. The penalties meant kissing first, but something worse afterwards. The plaintiff was willing to undergo these penalties. As to the plea of want of jurisdiction, in the absence of evidence to the contrary it might be assumed that the court had jurisdiction. The marriage would have taken place at Bangalore, and the court therefore has jurisdiction. It was not proved that there was an oral agreement in December, 1883, that the plaintiff should be sent to England, and should be married on her return. It was, however, clearly proved that the defendant did promise marriage in September, 1883. The defendant asked the plaintiff to marry him privately, but she refused. He says he broke off the engagement because the plaintiff deceived him. The defendant admitted in cross-examination that he was aware of the plaintiff's conduct before he promised to marry her. There was nothing in the plaintiff's conduct after the defendant promised marriage to justify him in withdrawing from the engagement. The defendant made the promise with his eyes open, and he must stand the consequences of breaking it. He, however, was not alone to blame for the plaintiff's disgrace. Her own family were answerable for her conduct. The court's order was that the defendant pay Rs. 500, with costs on that amount.

THE DEFENCES OF ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 20.

Referring to Reuter's statement that England and India will share the cost of fortifying Aden' the *Madras Mail* demurs to India being debited with half the cost, and contends that the Colonies should pay their share.

THE N. E. MONSOON AT MADRAS.

The rainfall for the three days up to midday to-day, has been five-and-a-half inches.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 20.

Mr. Ilbert leaves Simla on the 10th, arriving at Calcutta on the 23rd. *En route* he visits Sir A. Lyall at Lucknow for two or three days. Mr. Ilbert is accompanied by Miss Ilbert, who recently arrived from England.

Major-General Hughes, Commissary-General of Ordnance, makes a tour immediately to Rawal Pindi, Kurrachee, and Ferozepore.

The Commissary-General again leaves Simla on the 23rd of December for a general tour lasting until April next.

THE RANGOON INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 20.

Trade throughout the Province is suffering seriously from the uncertainty prevailing as to the probable contingencies which may result from the late meeting protesting against the continuance of King Theebaw's rule. Two of the Burmese speakers at the meeting and the Burman honorary magistrate who subscribed to the expenses have received anonymous threatening letters.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

It is stated that the Nile Expedition will advance at the beginning of December.

THE CHOLERA ON THE CONTINENT.

The latest accounts received respecting the cholera on the Continent state that it has almost disappeared from France, and is greatly decreasing in Italy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst arrived at Brindisi on the 18th inst.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats steady.

Good Broachers	4¼
Exchange—India, 60 days' sight	1 7 7-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ "	82½
3 " Consols for account	101⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	106½
4½ " French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	50 11-16

Arrival.—Empire.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 20)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail leaves Durban 27th Oct. Messages should reach Durban by noon. Route to Ceylon is interrupted. Telegrams can be posted at Madura, and wired again from Pamban.

Messages via Turkish route can be forwarded over interrupted section by mails leaving Bushire on 23rd and 31st of current month.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, October 19.

10 p.m.	79·7

MONDAY, October 20.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	82·1

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS arrived here yesterday by the Jubbulpore mail-train, for the purpose of meeting Lady Roberts, who was a passenger by the mail-steamer Assam. Sir Frederick will be a guest of the Hon. C. G. Kemball, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, during his stay in Bombay.

MRS. GRANT DUFF and child, and Mr. E. Grant Duff are passengers for Madras in the Kaiser-i-Hind, which sailed on the 8th instant.

HIS EXCELLENCY NAWAB SALAR JANG reached Aligarh on the morning of the 17th instant, and with his suite was the guest of the Hon. Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor. An address was presented to him next morning at the M. A. O. College; and a dinner was given him at the same place in the evening. He left for Hyderabad the same night.

A TELEGRAM received by the Minister in Lisbon from the Zambesi conveys the news that Mopea has been re-occupied by the troops sent from Mozambique, and that those who were concerned in the revolt have taken refuge in Massingere. The troops are still in pursuit.

INDIA has now entered the field of competition in the production of Christmas cards, an industry which has of recent years assumed enormous dimensions at home. In a series of cards published at the Basel Mission Book Depository at Mangalore, the object of the design has been to combine an Indian view or bit of characteristic scenery with a bordering composed of Indian plants. The various designs have been executed in chromo-print, and the series is not only a novelty here, but will be peculiarly appropriate for transmission to England.

BABOO PROTAP CHUNDER ROY, the Secretary of the Dataya Bharat Karyalaya, Calcutta, has received Rs. 500 from His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad towards the cost of the English translation of the Mahabharata which he is publishing. Considering that the Nizam is a Mahomedan prince, and as such cannot be expected to be so very deeply interested in the English Bharata, what ought to be expected from the Hindoo princes?

THE following sums have been subscribed to the Dulputram Dayabhoy Memorial Fund in addition to the Rs. 4,636-8 already acknowledged: Hon. J. B. Peile, Rs. 100; Mr. S. Tagore, Judge, Shoalpore, Rs. 20; the Pras Deyan Wurdhah Subha, Rs. 13-4-0. The total now reaches Rs. 4,786-12.

FURTHER particulars respecting the earthquake at Darjeeling state that the low rushing noise which preceded it was the cause of a general awakening. A correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions that shortly afterwards the whole house in which he was living was shaken very smartly, bits of plaster falling off the roof in the upper storey, but no serious damage appears to have been done. The direction of the shock appeared to be from east to west. A few hours before the shock was felt the sky became clouded over, and it still continued cloudy for some time after. The weather for the two previous days had been simply perfection, and beautiful views of the snows had been obtained.

WHILE the partizans of King Theebaw are claiming that he has lately put his enemies in the Shan States under his feet, people who are not his partizans say that affairs in these vassal provinces are worse than ever. It is reported in a telegram from Rangoon that 20,000 people have crossed the Tounghgo frontier into British territory. Theebaw has become so terrified that arrangements are being made for his escape to the province from which he takes his title, 150 miles west of Mandalay.

PHOTOGRAPHY has for years past and all the world over rendered such important service in the detection of crime that it seems strange only now to read that the Government of Bengal have sanctioned the employment of a photographer for the express purpose of photographing criminals.

INSPIRED, apparently, by a desire to make a serious contribution to the discussion of a serious subject, a contemporary publishes a communication which "A Secretary to the Government of India" has addressed to one of the Provincial Governments. The communication opens in these terms: —"I have been directed by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to request an expression of the opinion of your Government, with as little delay as possible, on the expediency of bringing a Bill into the Viceregal Legislative Council for the purpose of suppressing the gambling that is widely indulged in by Europeans in India, under the frivolous name of 'whist.'" And then the writer goes on to mention a club which is said to be a very hot-bed of this flagrant form of dissipation, and at which—though the Viceroy hesitates to believe it—the votaries of profligacy play for what in the slang of the game is known as "one rupee points." The Viceroy in Council therefore feels that he owes it to himself, to his men, and to his country to place his foot down on this terrible departure from the path of virtue. Nor is this all. "In one of the letters before the Government of India it is observed that the writer—a person of high official position—has applied the offensive epithet of 'wishy-washy' to the proceedings under notice. It is not surprising to His Excellency in Council to find this outcome of the grossly demoralising influence of whist with one rupee points! There is indeed no depth of infamy to which a man, be he who he may, will not drift who can bring himself to claim four rupees for the 'rub.'" If any one doubt the authenticity of so obviously authentic a document as this, he may see the original in a certain club in a certain Presidency Town.

WHAT is fame? asks the *Madras Mail*. A copy of the pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings at the public meeting in Madras on the 3rd July, which was addressed to Mr. J. G. Biggar, M.P., at the address given in Dodi's Parliamentary Companion, has been returned to the Madras Committee by the London Post Office, superscribed "Not known!"

THE Delimitation Commission having reached Galichah now have before them a march across a waterless desert chiefly consisting of black gravel, of about fifty-one miles. Galichah is situated in Northern Biluchistan, about fifty miles south-east of the Rudbar on the Helmund, which river forms the boundary, in that region, between Biluchistan and Afghanistan. The arrangements for the march across the desert had been fully worked out, and the officers who have co-operated with Mr. Barnes in arranging for supplies for the force are entitled to great praise for the manner in which they have been brought up. The Commission has probably, by this time, entered Afghanistan proper, and, according to the accounts received, the Ameer has done his best to secure the safety of the Commissioners and the escort.

A LEIPSIC journal has compiled a list of morganatic marriages which have taken place within a comparatively short period, with the object of showing that when the Grand Duke of Hesse espoused Madame de Kalomine he did nothing at all exceptional; and it points out that the wrath of his relatives in England and at Berlin is really very unreasonable, which has all along been the general opinion in Germany. There have been seventeen unions of this sort, and it is added that "they all turned out most happily." The list includes one Emperor, four Kings, one Elector, two Grand Dukes of Austria, and seven Royal Princes. The indignation of the English relatives is all the more absurd as, according to German law, the marriage of Princess Louise with Lord Lorne is a morganatic union.

THE need of a definite dress for field service is most urgent. Frequent inquiries, says *Truth*, have been made as to what dress is to be worn in the Soudan, and nobody seems to know. Some are in khaki, others in grey, others in red, and some in blue. What is wanted on the field service which an officer can have made once and for all, and know it will be only varied in material with the climate. To-day the English officer is elaborately dressed in peace, but in war the army becomes a most extraordinary sight. Every one follows his own whim, and disorder is the result. Surely, with all the sittings of the Dress Committees, something should be settled by this time. *Truth* thinks that a committee of three Scotch deer-stalkers would devise a dress in a few hours that would fulfil all requirements.

MUCH has been heard of the destructive powers of dynamite, which, however, are of a more limited nature than is generally supposed. The *Sanitary Record* thinks it is satisfactory to know that it has a wide and useful sanitary effect. In the days of gunpowder blasting in mines, and the old ventilation, we are told, there was an excessive mortality among miners, due to a disease of the lungs known as miner's decline. It was not the ordinary tubercular consumption, but a form developed in many other callings among workers in dusty places, and variously known as grinder's rot in Sheffield, stonemason's decline, rag-picker's disease, and wool-sorter's asthma. Since the introduction of dynamite and the common use of the nitroglycerine compounds, there has been a marked improvement in the miners' health; for though the nitrous fumes of burnt dynamite are dangerous, with dynamite properly exploded nothing of the kind is experienced.

THE Jingo organs (writes Mr. Labouchere) profess to be agreeably surprised that Mr. John Morley expressed himself in favour of the integrity of the Empire the other day at Newcastle; and yet neither Mr. Morley nor any other Radical has ever declared himself averse to the full maintenance of our rights abroad, or to money being expended in such precautionary measures as may place us in a position to hold our own against the world. Mr. Bradlaugh's colleague then sets forth the Radical view with regard to India as follows:—"India we hold. We intend to hold it. It has a mountain frontier to the north. Beyond these mountains there are semi-civilised tribes in deserts. Far from protesting against Russia civilizing them or converting these deserts into fruitful lands, we ought to rejoice at her doing so. In any case, whether we rejoice or not, we ought not to interfere, but simply to point to our mountain wall and say 'No further.'"

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. F. THOMAS, Examiner Commissariat and Barrack Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded on short leave of absence, Lieutenant Ramsden performing his duties.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the relief of the detachment of the 14th Sikhs at Fategarh by a detachment of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, the latter to rejoin the regiment at Bareilly as soon as the 38th Regiment Native Infantry arrives at Agra in course of relief.

THE 23rd Regiment, the Pioneers, have been ordered to proceed for work to the Hurnai Pass, and expect to leave Meean Meer on the 29th instant

THE No. 6 Battery 1st Brigade Western Division, Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Cargill, leaves Movar on the 20th instant, *en route* for Aden, embarking at Bombay on the 1st November.

HENCEFORTH, says the *Madras Mail*, serge clothing will be worn by the European troops in garrison after 4 o'clock each evening till 8 next morning. Guards have been directed to mount with the ordinary summer clothing (khaki), which will be changed to serge before saluting hours. The native troops will still appear in their famous Zouave pattern war paint; the familiar khaki knickerbockers, khakee coat and headdress, the serge or other warm clothing being worn underneath.

THE 1st South Lancashire Regiment left Meean Meer for Allahabad on the 17th and 18th. The troops travelled by railway in special trains.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Gunner Joseph Hardy, No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Royal Artillery Scottish Division, was charged before a Court-Martial with drunkenness on duty. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour and to a fine of ten shillings. Colonel G. T. Beville, Commanding Bombay District, has confirmed the sentence and fine.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, Captain H. J. Carr, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 20th September, Queenstown 22nd, Malta 2nd October, and Port Said 6th. During the voyage one death occurred among the crew. She brought 55 officers, 15 ladies, 15 children, 1,084 men, 69 women, and 64 children. The following are the names of officers:—

Hony Lieut C. Atkinson, B. L., Public Works Department.
Lieut-Col J. A. Fillard, R.A.
Surgeon and Mrs. E. A. Mampleton, A.M.D.
Vety Surg and Mrs. C. P. Sartin, A.M.D.
Vety Surg and Mrs. J. T. Dibbon and three children, A.M.D.
Vety Surg G. F. Davis, A.M.D.
Lieut and Mrs. R. A. Payne, Somerset L.I.
Lieut H. A. A. Christie, 12th Lancers.
Lieut F. C. Colvin, 9th Lancers.
Major J. E. Josselyn, R.A.
Major and Mrs. C. W. Core and two children, W. Riding.
Lieut-Colonel R. Pale Carew, Coldstream Guards.
Captain W. T. Thone, R.E.
Lieut A. H. Simpson, R.A.
Lieut G. S. Duffus, R.A.
Lieut A. S. Baker, R.A.
Captain and Mrs. T. E. Rawan and sister-in-law, R.A.
Lieut W. R. Taylor, R.A.
Lieut G. R. Darby, R.A.
Lieut E. F. S. Walker, R.A.
Captain W. A. G. Saunders, R.A.
Captain F. S. Fisher, R.A.
Lieut H. R. Cook, R.A.
Major W. H. Auchinleck, R.A.
Captain M. Beresford, R.A.
Lieut C. C. Owen, R.E.
Lieut F. Egerton-Green, R.A.
Surgeon-Major and Mrs. A. P. Preston, A.M.D.
Surgeon-Major and Mrs. W. F. Stevenson, A.M.D.
Surgeon D. Semple, A.M.D.
Lieut A. J. Shaw, Durham L.I.
Lieut C. F. Harrison, E. Yorkshire.
Lieut F. W. Hill, E. Yorkshire.
Lieut J. D. Moreur, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Lieut J. Flint, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Lieut A. G. Crosse, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Captain and Adjt and Mrs. A. Weston and child, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut W. L. Bird, 8th Hussars.
Lieut H. C. Hopkins, 9th Lancers.
Lieut C. Coventry, 17th Lancers.
Lieut Riding Master L. Cunningham, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut J. M. Gordon, 12th Lancers.
Lieut L. J. Richardson, 14th Hussars.
Major H. Pipon, R.A.
Captain W. W. Dunlop, R.A.
Captain C R W Harvey, R. A.
Lieut F. A. Le Powell, R.A.
Major and Mrs L. W. Taylor, mother, and child, R.A.
Lieut R. H. Gordon, R.A.
Lieut E. T. Dixon, R.H.A.
Lieut T. K. E. Johnston, R.A.
Captain W. F. King, R.A.
Mrs. Dixon.
Captain Riddle's family.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.—Since yesterday morning the pressure has given way over Burma, the whole of Central and Northern India, and along the east coast as far south as Madras. In other parts of the peninsula the pressure has increased, so that readings, though still higher in the north than elsewhere, are now fairly uniform. The wind is very variable in north-western India; it is northerly over Lower Bengal, Orissa, and Arakan, and on the whole easterly elsewhere. The sky is clear or nearly so in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the upper parts of the N.W.P.; it is more or less cloudy elsewhere. A few drops of rain have fallen at Agra and slight showers at Hoshangabad and Khandwa in Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan; while over the whole of the peninsula more or less rain has fallen. Rain to-day:—Masulipatam, 3½ inches; Rajahmundry, Madras, Trichinopoly, Mercara, 1 inch; Goonah, Dhulia, Cuddapah, Salem, and Wellington, ½ inch. Previously: Wellington, 4 inches; Nellore, 3 inches; Dhulia, Ahmednuggur, Kaladgi, Cuddapah and Calicut, ½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(20th October, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Reading. 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	30·045	91·0	ENE	32	0·00
Surat.....	·003	85·1	NE	2	0·01
Bombay	29·975	83·7	ESE	4	0·07
Rutnaghery	·970	89·6	SE	14	0·00
Karwar	·946	79·1	W	Modte	0·35
Mangalore..	·970	80·9	ESE	2	0·29
Calicut.....	·967	79·6	SW	10	0·00
Cochin	·956	83·5	ENE	Light	0·00
Masulipatam	·986	83·8	ENE	12	3·50
Madras	·934	76·8	ESE	8	1·39
Negapatam..	·996	80·9	SW	0	0·07

THE ANIMALS IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I was last in Bombay, you were good enough to publish a short letter from me regarding the animals in the Victoria Gardens. I paid them another visit this morning, and was glad to notice some improvement, though I think that the cages might be cleaned out before 7-30 a.m. The smell from some of these was sickening.

Allow me, sir, to make one more appeal for the samber, chitul, and antelope. There is now plenty of green grass in Bombay, and a good deal available in the gardens itself. I met strings of carts full of sweet fresh grass brought down by rail, and a little of this might be given instead of, or mixed with, the dry hay of last year which is now supplied. Even the weeds from the gardens would, I have no doubt, be gratefully received, for the antelope were trying to find a blade or two of green grass in the hard soil of their enclosure. There is, however, a noticeable exception in Mamlutdar's session, for the Municipality had resolved to call the garden after Mr. W. B. Mulock, their worthy Collector. Mr. Sittaram had been able not only to make the Mulock Garden a reality, but he had also planted and completed the municipal hall and the adjacent buildings. Mr. Mulock took a very deep interest in the work, as well as in other matters relating to the improvement of the town; and it was a matter of great gratification that his memory would be perpetuated amongst them by naming the garden after him. Mr. Mackenzie approved and sanctioned the construction of the Municipal Hall and the adjacent buildings. To Mr. East was due the credit of recommending the grant of a site for the library, just on the other side of the road, where Mr. East would presently lay the foundation-stone. Thanks were due to those liberal gentlemen of the Municipality who had contributed to the Garden and the library, and who had rendered good service in other respects. In conclusion, Mr. Chintamon, on behalf of the people assembled, thanked Mr. East for having honoured them with a visit, and requested him to formally declare the Municipal Hall and the Mulock Garden open, and also to lay the foundation-stone of the library. (Applause.)

Mr. East, in addressing the meeting, said he did not expect to see such a large gathering in such a small town as Callian. It was in years gone by famous as the capital of the Konkan, but now it took rank next to Tanna. It was, however, gaining ground in municipal affairs, and was in certain respects getting ahead under its energetic officers and Municipal Commissioners. The Mamlutdar had taken the lead, with the assistance of others, in respect to the hall and the garden; and he had secured the valuable co-operation of Mr. Chintamon, the Subordinate Judge, getting in subscriptions for the library and impressing on the minds of the inhabitants the advantages of such an institution. The utility of the works was evident, and much benefit would be reaped by coming generations. The place where they had met was some time ago a large ditch; and in converting it into an agreeable spot of public resort, the ends of safety and health and the public weal had been well kept in view. (Loud applause.)

The address of the Collector was interpreted into Marathi by Mr. D. B. Dhulekar, first assistant master of the English school.

Mr. East then declared the Municipal Hall and the Mulock Garden open.

The party next went over to the opposite side of the road, where the foundations for the library had been laid. Mr. East performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the institution.

The company then returned to the Municipal Hall, and after all had seated themselves.

Mr. East said he was told that the building would be ready for use in about three months, and he hoped that it would be the means of diffusing useful knowledge among the inhabitants. He had to declare the stone to be well and truly laid. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodhur, the Mamlutdar of Callian, said the chief share of praise in connection with the garden and the hall was due to Mr. Mulock and Mr. Mackenzie, as in encouraging him and his friends to get funds for the library it was due to Mr. East and Mr. Morieson. The impression on the minds of the people the usefulness of the library, Mr. Chintamon had rendered great assistance. What he (Mr. Sitaram) had done did not deserve to forget that more remained to be done. The hall must be provided with suitable furniture; and a tower and a clock would be a valuable and useful addition to the building. The garden would be incomplete without a restroom and a fountain. Shrubs and trees were also to be procured to add to the beauty of the garden. A choice selection of books, pamphlets, and newspapers was required for the library. More money for these purposes was wanted. Mr. Sitaram thanked Mr. East for the honour he did the town by coming to perform that day's ceremonies. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Shivram, one of the Municipal Commissioners, presented to Mr. East the silver trowel with which the foundation-stone had been laid. It bore the following inscription:—"Foundation-stone of the General Library, Callian, laid by W. A. East, Esq., Acting Collector, Callian, 19th October, 1884."

Mr. East, in expressing thanks for the present, hoped that the library would thrive, and that the residents would cheerfully contribute to promote its usefulness. (Applause.)

Garlands and nosegays of flowers, *attar*, and *pan-soparee* were distributed; and after partaking of refreshments, the party dispersed.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Macdonald (s), from Glasgow; H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth; and Assam (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Canton (s), Marseilles; and Darien (s), Bimlipatam.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s.s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p.m.

POLO.—The match this afternoon is:—

MALABAR HILL.	*vs.*	THE WORLD.
BLACK AND YELLOW.		WHITE.
Mr. King (Captain.)		Mr. Arthur (Captain.)
Mr. Bankier.		Captain Oliver.
Mr. Savile.		Mr. Pease.
Mr. Wallace.		Mr. Remington.

Play to begin at 5 p. m.

GAMING.—Yesterday Khooshal Pran and fourteen other Mahomedans were charged before Mr. Ryan, at the instance of Inspector Morar Row, with gaming in a house in Trimbak Pursram-street with cards, dice, and money. They all admitted the truth of the complaint. Two of the prisoners having had previous convictions against them were fined Rs. 7 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Jalumsing Chotasing, residing at Old Sonapore-lane, has reported to the police that some one entered his room on Sunday during his absence, forced open his box, and removed all its contents, consisting of wearing apparel, gold and silver ornaments, and Rs. 50 in cash; scattered the wearing apparel and ornaments about the floor, and made away with the rupees.—Miss J. Elliot, residing at Middle Colaba, reports the theft of a gold ring set with three pearls, valued at Rs. 50.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Abdoola Naheem, aged about 70 years. Deceased was a blind mendicant. On Saturday evening, whilst attempting to cross the Grant-road near the Two Tanks without any assistance, he was knocked down by a horse attached to a victoria, and in the fall fractured two of his ribs. He subsequently died from the effects of the injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A LAME DEFENCE.—Imam Alishaw and another Mahomedan were charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with assaulting one of their co-religionists. Prisoner No. 1 admitted the offence; but his companion pleaded that he had simply played the part of a peacemaker between the parties, adding that being short of one leg it was physically impossible for him to engage in any fight. The magistrate considered the defence to be a very lame one, and fined the prisoners Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. His worship further ordered them to be bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months.

STEALING A DINNER.—Sobrati Baro, a washerman, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan, with stealing the dinner of Inspector Collis. The police officer was doing duty on Dewalee day at Marwaree Bazar, where a sepoy brought him his dinner. The food was placed on the ledge of a shop, and the accused was apprehended as he was walking away with it. Mr. Framjee Patack, who appeared for the accused, said that his client was not conscious of the fact that he was committing a grave offence when he picked up the food, which was lying apparently unowned and uncared for. The prisoner was fined Rs. 5.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—A large gathering of influential Mahomedans of all sects assembled at the Zakria's mosque yesterday at 10 a.m. to witness the prize distribution to the successful students of the Madrassai-Hashamia. Among those present were Maulawi Sayid Abdul Fattah, Kazi Shaikh Mahomed Murgay, Maulawi Haji Obedulla, Maulawi Abdul Hamid Baakza, Maulawi Nizammuddin, Maulawi Inayatalla, Maulawi Mahomed Aly Khan, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, Khan Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. C. Tayabji, Mirza Husain Khan, Ahmadbhoy Habibhoy, Haji Suleiman Abdul Wapid, and about 500 others. Maulawi Mahomed Siddik, the principal of the Madrasa, read the report, stating that the annual examination was commenced in the beginning of September and was concluded about the end of that month. The examination was conducted in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and Gujerati, and classes in medicine and mathematics were examined. He further said that the number of students since the last year showed an increase, for at the last year's examination the number of boys was somewhat less than five hundred, while the number of students examined this year was 517. The progress of studies was also fairly carried on. In conclusion he thanked those gentlemen who had taken the trouble to examine the institution. Passages from the Koran, verses in Persian, Hindustani and Gujerati were recited by some of the successful students of the Madrasa. Prize-books were distributed to the successful students, and a shawl was presented to the principal, and pieces of cloth to every member of the teaching staff. Sherbut, nosegays, and rose-water were distributed; and the meeting dispersed.

OPENING A MUNICIPAL HALL AND GARDEN AT CALLIAN.

THE inhabitants of Callian were in high spirits on Sunday, the Hindu New Year's day, when Mr. W. A. East, Acting Collector of Tanna, was to visit the town for the purpose of opening the Municipal Hall and the Mulock Garden, and of laying the foundation-stone of a library. The hall and garden are situated at the distance of about a mile from the Callian railway station; and the site for the library had been chosen opposite to them The Municipal Commissioners of the town had gone to the expense of making special preparations for the occasion. A sort of triumphal arch spanning the public road near the Municipal Hall—an unpretentious, small, pucka-built structure—having in the back-ground the Mulock Garden, which is just commencing to present a decent appearance. Strings of bannerets waved from bamboo poles on either side of the road. A band of tom-tom beaters noised abroad the importance of the festivities, while a small party of native police let off their rifles at measured intervals. In the hall, where most of the principal inhabitants were accommodated with seats, a Hindu musician played popular tunes on an English harmonium. Mr. East arrived by the afternoon train from Tanna; and on his taking the chair, the proceedings commenced.

Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodhur, the Mamlutdar Judge of Callian, said he thought they had reason to congratulate themselves on their having met there that day. He believed that was perhaps the first gathering of the principal inhabitants of the town in a public building, under the presidency of the District Collector, to review the result of good works done and to give a start to new ones. That was a day of great festivity amongst the Hindus—their New Year's day. The place where they had met was two years ago remarkable for its deep pits and hollows, covered by a jungle of prickly pear; and it was owing to the foresight and zeal of Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodhur, the Mamlutdar of Callian, that an unhealthy and disgusting spot, forming as it did the entrance of the town, had been converted into a lovely site, on which a garden had been laid out and a Municipal Hall built. At the Mamlutdar's session, the Municipality had resolved to call the garden after Mr. W. B. Mulock, their worthy Collector. Mr. Sittaram had been able not only to make the Mulock Garden a reality, but he had also planted and completed the municipal hall and the adjacent buildings. Mr. Mulock took a very deep interest in the work, as well as in other matters relating to the improvement of the town; and it was a matter of great gratification that his memory would be perpetuated amongst them by naming the garden after him. Mr. Mackenzie approved and sanctioned the construction of the Municipal Hall and the adjacent buildings. To Mr. East was due the credit of recommending the grant of a site for the library, just on the other side of the road, where Mr. East would presently lay the foundation-stone. Thanks were due to those liberal gentlemen of the Municipality who had contributed to the Mulock Garden and the library, and who had rendered good service in other respects. In conclusion, Mr. Chintamon, on behalf of the people assembled, thanked Mr. East for having honoured them with a visit, and requested him to formally declare the Municipal Hall and the Mulock Garden open, and also to lay the foundation-stone of the library. (Applause.)

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The company then returned to the Municipal Hall, and after all had seated themselves.

Mr. East said he was told that the building would be ready for use in about three months, and he hoped that it would be the means of diffusing useful knowledge among the inhabitants. He had to declare the stone to be well and truly laid. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodhur, the Mamlutdar of Callian, said the chief share of praise in connection with the garden and the hall was due to Mr. Mulock and Mr. Mackenzie, as in encouraging him and his friends to get funds for the library it was due to Mr. East and Mr. Morieson. The impression on the minds of the people the usefulness of the library, Mr. Chintamon had rendered great assistance. What he (Mr. Sittaram) had done did not deserve to forget that more remained to be done. The hall must be provided with suitable furniture; and a tower and a clock would be a valuable and useful addition to the building. The garden would be incomplete without a restroom and a fountain. Shrubs and trees were also to be procured to add to the beauty of the garden. A choice selection of books, pamphlets, and newspapers was required for the library. More money for these purposes was wanted. Mr. Sittaram thanked Mr. East for the honour he did the town by coming to perform that day's ceremonies. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Shivram, one of the Municipal Commissioners, presented to Mr. East the silver trowel with which the foundation-stone had been laid. It bore the following inscription:—"Foundation-stone of the General Library, Callian, laid by W. A. East, Esq., Acting Collector, Callian, 19th October, 1884."

Mr. East, in expressing thanks for the present, hoped that the library would thrive, and that the residents would cheerfully contribute to promote its usefulness. (Applause.)

Garlands and nosegays of flowers, *attar*, and *pan-soparee* were distributed; and after partaking of refreshments, the party dispersed.

MR. WEST'S HINDU LAW.*

IT is said that it has fallen to the lot of most German thinkers to be identified with two countries at the same time—one, the country of their birth, the other the country they made their own by their research and study. The late Bunsen, and after him the late Reinhold Pauli, are among the most conspicuous instances of men of the past two generations who are said to have been German by their "accident or birth," but English in sympathy and local knowledge. Max Müller is, we think, a third and probably a still greater example of the same type in our own generation; he belongs at once to three countries—Germany, England, and India. The authors of the present work—and we mean especially Mr. Raymond West, because his *collaborateur* has written nothing more than the chapter on the Sanskrit sources of the law—can without exaggeration be classed in the same rank with this trio of illustrious scholars. The acquaintance Mr. West has displayed with the laws and customs of the Hindus of this Presidency is so wide and deep, and at the same time so accurate as to entitle us one of the very small band of writers who have enriched the law-literature of England by their study of Hindu jurisprudence, and to whom both countries ought alike to feel in a sense equally indebted. It is almost hopeless to find in the now-increasing literature on the subject another work in which the most knotty and at times the most obscure portions of Hindu law have received the same amount of close and exhaustive study, or been handled with the same spirit of "sympathetic treatment," or illustrated with the same wealth of forensic lore.

Apart from its portly size, the present edition, though based on the materials of its predecessors, is yet so very different from them that it may safely be regarded as an essentially new work by itself. It is almost recast throughout and re-written, and the bulk of it is new matter. The digests of the Vyavasthas, or the questions and answers of the Shastris, are nearly all that is taken bodily from the old editions. We believe, however, that the present edition might have been very much improved, if the tedious series

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Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FO	do.	do.
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Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. A W/I American	do.	do
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 125	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 125	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 125	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
							Total	... Rs. 925	0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE' SQUARE PIANO.
Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700, Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 75	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 75	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 75	0
							Total	Rs. 725	0

THE EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 75	0
							Total	... Rs. 825	0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 500, or as above Rs. 550. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 20.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 120	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 50	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 50	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 50	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 50	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	,, 50	0
							Total	... Rs. 570	

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HAND-PAINTED
CARDS WITH ETCHINGS,
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&c, &c, &c.
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MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1884,
AT
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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA,
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H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
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ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these forms Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.
This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.
This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDES No. 30.
This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethral Discharges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder, and in the same cases for which PHOSPHORUS and NUX-VOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,
Composed of Phosphorous, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

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A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
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This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an Aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL For GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System. TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation it is a good remedy.
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					Rs.	a
Scotch Whisky	(per gallon)	...	...	...	... 9	0
Irish Whisky	do.	...	...	...	... 9	0
Cognac *	do.	...	...	...	... 10	12
Cognac * *	do.	...	...	...	... 11	8
Cognac * * *	do.	...	...	...	.. 13	8
Cognac * * * *	do.	...	...	...	... 15	8
Jars (Capacity one gallon)		...	...	...	each 2	0
Jars (,, two ,,)		...	...	...	each 3	0
Jars (,, four ,,)		...	...	...	each 4	0
Plated Lock Taps...		..	...	...	each 4	8

The Jars may be returned for re-filling.

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